CHAPTER X—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) Education.

912. The year witnessed further strides in the field of education and there was an all-round increase in different grades of public institutions (excluding the literacy classes conducted by the Mysore State Adult Education Council). On 31st March 1953, there were 11,844 (11,782) public institutions and 1,809 (2,093) Adult Literacy Classes with a total enrolment of 8,68,914 (88,081) and 34,192 (42,179) pupils respectively.

913. The following statement shows the classification of institutions by managements for boys and girls with their strength as on 31st March 1953 :—

Management	Boys' Schools		Girls' Schools	
	No. of Schools	Strength	No. of Schools	Strength
1. Central Government	3	598	...	...
2. State Government ...	9,241	6,33,920	675	79,368
3. District Board ...	45	4,814	...	...
4. Municipal ...	68	22,665	3	1,060
5. Aided ...	3,263	1,27,082	283	27,175
6. Unaided ...	65	5,508	7	916
	12,685	7,94,587	968	1,08,519

914. The percentage of pupils under instruction in all public institutions, excluding the literacy classes to the total estimated population of school-going age of 24,23,400 was 33·85 (39·02)-48·37 (52·91) for boys and 22·66 (24·32) for girls. On an average, there was one school (excluding literacy classes) for an area of 2·49 (2·50) square miles and for every 802 (784) persons.

915. There was an increase in the number of high schools during the year. The number of high schools increased from 217 to 222 and their total strength from 65,730 to 68,289. The District Boards in the State which have taken up the question of starting high schools under their management, opened 2 more high schools during the year. Two more high schools for boys and one for girls under private management were also opened during the year. High Schools.

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916. Four additional Centres for the S. S. L. C. Examination of March 1953 were sanctioned with a view to affording greater facilities to the students appearing for the Examination.

Middle Schools.

917. There were 712 Middle Schools with an enrolment of 1,30,967 pupils as against 703 with a strength of 1,33,457. The increase in the number of middle schools was due to the conversion of New Type Middle Schools into *pucca* Middle Schools during the year. In addition, there were 3 Senior Basic Schools with an enrolment of 111 pupils in the State.

New Type Middle Schools.

918. The scheme of sanctioning New Type Middle Schools with a view to providing middle school education in rural parts is being continued and the number of New Type Middle Schools in the State increased from 669 schools with a total strength of 1,15,905 pupils (45,969 pupils in middle school classes and 69,936 in primary classes) to 697 schools with a total strength of 1,15,608 pupils (48,079 in middle school classes and 67,529 in primary classes). On an average there were 69 pupils studying in middle school classes of every New Type Middle School when there were 196 pupils for every *pucca* Middle School. The number of pupils studying in middle school sections of New Type Middle Schools formed 26·85 (24·89) per cent of the total number of pupils in all middle school classes.

919. The following statement shows the number and percentage of students in the different grades of public institutions :—

	No. of Pupil			Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
University including Central Government Research Institutions.	16,728	2,532	19,260	2·64	0·94	2.13
Oriental Colleges.	750	58	808	0·12	0·02	0.09
High School including Military School.	53,993	15,097	68,490	8·44	5·58	7.58
Middle Schools including Senior Basic Schools.	1,00,960	30,118	1,31,078	15.95	11·14	14.52
Primary Schools including Junior Basic and Nursery Schools.	4,16,559	2,16,129	6,32,688	65·83	79.97	70.06
Special Schools including literacy classes.	44,442	6,840	50,782	7·02	2.35	5.62
Total ...	6,82,882	2,70,274	9,03,106	100,00	10.000	100·00

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Primary Education.

920. The expansion of Primary Education in the State by opening additional schools in rural areas was continued and 52 new schools including 5 for urban areas, were sanctioned for the year.

921. The scheme of full compulsion initiated in the nine district headquarter taluks of the State is being continued.

922. The number of primary schools including New Type Middle Schools in the State increased from 10,474 schools to 10,517 but the enrolment decreased from 6,39,635 pupils including 2,16,693 girls to 6,24,317 pupils including 2,13,997 girls.

Adult Education.

923. The Mysore State Adult Education Council continued its activities by conducting 1,809 (2,093) literacy classes during the year. The total number of persons under instruction was 34,192 (42,179) and the number of persons made literate was 32,541 (39,339).

924. The number of new Libraries started in rural parts during the year was 38 (85) bringing the total number of Rural Libraries to 2,154.

925. The annual Government grant to the Council continued to be Rs. 5 lakhs for the year.

Education of the Depressed Classes.

926. The number of separate institutions for the education of the Depressed Class students was 456 (454 for boys and 2 for girls) during the year and their strength was 17,066 (17,687) of whom 7,600 boys and 5,055 girls belonged to Depressed Classes as against 7,260 boys and 3,157 girls during the previous year. In addition, there were 75,818 (82,378) pupils, 56,336 boys and 19,482 girls in general schools making on the whole a total of 86,817 pupils (63,936 boys and 22,881 girls) as against 92,795 (267,867 boys and 24,928 girls) pupils of the above communities in the previous year in all the institutions.

927. A special feature under this item was the opening of two separate Primary Schools; one at Jodighatta, Magadi Taluk, and the other at Megur, Mudigere Taluk, for the Scheduled Tribes, under the Development Scheme for the educational advancement of these tribes.

Muslim Education.

928. The number of separate institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls was 1,274 (1,013 for boys and 261 for girls) with a total strength of 78,845 (42,543 boys and 36,302 girls).

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929. The following statement shows the number and strength of the several kinds of Public Institutions including Colleges under the control of the Department.

Institutions	No. of institutions	Strength
1. Lower Primary Schools including New Type Middle Schools for boys.	9,898	5,56,483
Do girls...	619	67,834
2. Middle Schools for boys ...	603	1,08,602
Do girls ...	109	22,365
3. High Schools for boys ...	185	55,114
Do girls ...	37	13,175
4. Samskrita Schools ...	83	2,299
5. Oriental (Samskrita) Colleges ...	4	808
6. Adult Literacy classes ...	1,809	34,192
7. Commercial Schools ...	62	5,280
8. Industrial and Technical Schools ...	20	2,205
9. Agricultural Schools ...	3	91
10. Training Institutions ...	9	1,231
11. Special Schools for Handicapped ...	2	106
12. Nursery Schools ...	60	3,779
13. Basic Schools ...	104	8,482
14. Other Schools (including Engineering and Medical).	10	1,712
15. Military School ...	1	201
16. Colleges for Men and Women (including Professional and 2 Centrally administered Research Institutions).	34	19,260

Education for Women.

930. The number of separate institutions for the education of women increased from 763 schools with a strength of 1,05,512 pupils including 4,509 boys to 773 with a total enrolment of 1,05,589 pupils inclusive of 5,181 boys. The increase in the number of institutions was due to opening of fresh schools in deserving places. There was a small increase in the number of institutions while the increase in strength was very negligible. In addition, there were 195 literacy classes exclusively for women with an enrolment of 2,930 adults. Besides 1,66,936 girls were studying in boys' schools making a total of 2,70,274 girls under instruction in the State as against 2,68,075 in the previous year and forming

29.93 per cent of the total number of pupils attending all types of educational institutions. The increase in the number of girls under instruction over the previous year was only 2,199.

931. The results at the S.S.L.C., Middle School and Upper Primary and other Examinations in respect of girl candidates were as follows :—

Kind of Examination	Number		Percentage
	Appeared	Passed	
1. S. S. L. C. ...	3,616	1,987	54·9
2. Middle Schools ...	7,249	2,970	41·0
3. Upper Primary ...	479	140	29·2
4. Samskrita Examination ...	73	43	58·9
5. Commercial Examination ...	194	77	39·7
6. Teacher-Training „ ...	115	110	95·6

Scholarships.

932. Liberal amounts were made available for the award of scholarships to pupils studying in High, Middle and New Type Middle Schools and Oriental Colleges. The distribution was as follows :—

933. Backward Communities (excluding Muslims) Rs. 2,26,300, Depressed Classes Rs. 72,500, Muslims Rs. 7,500, General Rs. 31,000, Merit Rs. 1,080, Special Rs. 20,350, Samskrita Education Rs. 16,561, Military Rs. 33,145, Girls Rs. 23,300 including Rs. 14,240 for Muslim girls and Rs. 4,500 for Malnad Scholarships and Rs. 6,700 for other scholarships and Rs. 4,450 for studies outside Mysore and Rs. 27,340 for stipends, etc., in Training Institutions.

Free-Studentships.

934. The number of pupils receiving Government Scholarships was 4,093 in High Schools and 3,596 in Middle Schools. In addition, 11,294 (10,613) pupils including all scholarship-holders enjoyed fee concessions in the High Schools of the State.

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935. *Results the Public Examinations.*—The following statement shows the results at the several Public Examinations :—

Examination	Number		Percentage of passes
	Appeared	Passed	
1. S. S. L. C. Examination including Supplementary.	24,194	12,457	51·49
2. Middle School Examination...	41,997	21,599	51·43
3. Upper Primary Examination...	1,346	378	28·08
4. Teachers' Certificate Examination.	353	340	96·32
5. Samskrita Examination ...	815	458	36·20
6. Commercial Examination ...	4,293	1,576	36·71

Bharat Scouts and Guides.

936. The total strength of the movement under the various branches of scouting was 32,595 (36,112). The usual grant was made to the Bharat Scouts and Guides. Most of the Districts had arranged a number of Service Centres and have done appreciable work in the amelioration of rural population.

937. Dame Leslie Whatley, Director of the World Bureau of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, visited the State during November 1952.

938. A Training Camp for Guiders was conducted at the Central Scout Camp, Doddaballapur, for 10 days in May 1952. Miss T.P. Asha, the All-India Trainer of Guides was in charge of the course.

939. A scheme of Scout Community Project was planned and a training course for scouters, was held for 8 days in January 1953 at the Central Scout Camp, Doddaballapur.

940. 15 Scouters and Guides from the State attended the 1st All-India Scouters' and Guides' Conference at New Delhi in the month of October 1954.

Medical Inspection.

941. Medical Inspection was in force in 16 Government, 53 non-Government High Schools for boys and 10 schools for girls and 147 Middle and 198 Primary Schools. Four thousand one hundred and two girls in the High Schools and 75,649 boys in all were examined during the year. Of these, 11,466 boys and 368 girls were treated for various ailments.

(ii) Encouragement to Authors.

942. Thirty-one applications for subvention were received from Editors of books and Publishers of journals and subventions in all the 31 cases were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 1,349 during the year.

943. In the competition for Devaraja Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, 18 books and 4 manuscripts were received. Of these, 12 books were selected for review. A Committee was appointed to judge the works received and award prizes.

944. The committee awarded the prizes to the following during the year 1952-53 :—

Sl. No.	Name of the book	Author	Amount of prizes
			Rs.
1	Jaina Dharm (Printed book)	Sri Mirji Annacaya	300
2	Vaidika Vagmaya Parichaya (Manu script)	Sri R. Hasanagi	200
3	Kannada Chandodikasa (Man uscript)	Sri D. S. Karki	200

945. The total number of volumes in the Education and Office Libraries attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction at the close of the year was 5,685 (5,382) and 2,121 (2,103) respectively. There were 2 Public Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore for which grants amounting to Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000 respectively were paid during the year. Additional grants from other sources like Municipality, etc., were also received during the year. There were 43 Public Libraries and Reading Rooms in the State during the year receiving Government grants. A sum of Rs. 17,395 (Rs. 23,175) has been sanctioned as grant-in-aid to all these libraries. Libraries.

946. The total expenditure on Public Instruction including University Education amounted to Rs. 4,49,19,093 as against Rs. 3,49,42,181 in the previous year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 22,52,464 (Rs. 8,13,814) was spent on institutions, including the Indian Institute of Science managed by the Central Government, Rs. 2,55,04,564 (Rs. 2,13,15,759) on Institutions managed by State Government, Rs. 3,57,470 (Rs. 2,68,879) by District Boards, Finance.

Rs. 2,03,565 (Rs. 1,86,005) on University Department, Rs. 12,19,218 (Rs.10,85,097) by Municipalities, Rs.41,78,921 (Rs. 37,91,537) on Aided Institutions, Rs. 1,58,927 (Rs. 1,17,720) on Unaided but recognised institutions, Rs. 63,28,112 (Rs. 17,66,916) on Buildings and Equipment including the Research Institutions, Rs. 8,96,384 (Rs. 8,86,695) on scholarships, Rs. 45,11,296 (Rs. 35,33,932) on other Miscellaneous items and Rs. 12,08,172 (Rs. 11,75,777) on Direction and Inspection. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 3,19,75,129 (Rs. 2,75,78,861) or 71·18 (78.93) per cent of the total expenditure,

947. The amount spent on different grades of education was as follows :—

	Grade of Education	Expenditure Rs.	Percentage to total
1	Collegiate Education including Professional and University Department.	35,64,073	7·94
2	Oriental do ...	1,41,818	0·33
3	High Schools for boys ...	36,73,670	8·19
	Do girls ...	9,04,110	2·01
4	Middle Schools including Senior Basic for boys.	37,36,898	8·33
	Do for girls ...	8,77,362	1·95
5	Primary Schools including Nursery and Junior Basic for boys ...	1,31,41,173	29·27
	Do for girls ...	18,12,272	4·03
6	Training Institutions for men	7,11,123	1·58
	Do for women	81,375	0·19
7	Special and Technical Education including Adult Literacy classes for men ...	10,48,306	2·34
	Do do for women ...	30,485	0·01
8	Research Institution (including Military School (Central Government).	22,52,464	5·01
	Total Direct ...	3,19,75,129	71·18
	Indirect ...	1,29,43,964	28·82
	Grand Total	4,49,19,093	100·00

948. The average cost of general school education per head of population was Rs. 4-11-8 (Rs. 3-12-4). Of this, a

sum of Rs. 3-13-7 (Rs. 2-15-8) or 81.36 (78.99) per cent was met from Government Funds.

949. A provision of Rs. 37,000 for Mid-day Lunch to the pupils of High, Middle and Primary Schools was made during the year.

(iii) University of Mysore.

950. The total number of students in the University during the year was 20,436 (19,718). New courses introduced.

951. The courses of Study, Syllabus and Scheme of Examination in Home Science were revised.

952. Some of the existing Ordinances were amended and some others were added during the year.

Degree Stage.

953. The Syllabus for the B. T. Degree Course was revised.

954. Syllabus in Chemistry for the M.Sc. Degree Course was revised and the Course in Bio-Chemistry for M.Sc. was sanctioned.

955. The Courses of study and scheme of examination and syllabus for education as an optional subject for the B.A. and B.Sc., Degree Courses were sanctioned.

956. Courses of study and scheme of examination in Law as an optional subject for the B.A., Degree Course were sanctioned.

957. The B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere, was granted permission to start the Second Year Class from September 1952. Affiliation of colleges

958. The National College, Bangalore, and Saradavilas College, Mysore, were granted affiliation to start the B.Sc. Degree Course in the P.C.M. Group.

959. The St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, was granted affiliation to start the Senior B. Com. Class.

960. No new Colleges were started during the year.

961. The University accepted the following endowments :— Endowments.

Rs.	
1. 27,713	... The Sir Albion Banerji Scholarship Fund— To encourage women in social service work.

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2.	19,200	... The Atukuppam Sadasivan and Baindur Kamala Bai Scholarships—to encourage Professional studies, *viz.*, Engineering, Medicine and Veterinary.
3.	2,000	... The Mysore Grama Seva Sangha Prize—To encourage rural uplift work.
4.	2,000	... The Kaveri Bai Memorial prize—To encourage the study of music by women.
5.	2,000	... The Maharaja's College Old Boys' Centenary Endowment prize. To encourage the study of Philosophy.

Convocation.

962. The thirty-third Annual Convocation of the University was held on 2nd December 1952 in the Crawford Hall, Mysore. His Highness the Chancellor presided. Sir Ivor Jennings, LITT., D., LL. D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon, delivered the Convocation Address.

University Library.

963. During the year, 2,507 volumes were added to the Library. The accession number has been increased to 62,570. The number of books issued was 65,114. The daily average number of persons who made use of the library during the term time was 191.

N.C.C. training.

964. All N.C.C. Officers have undergone pre-commissioned training and later have done refresher training courses with local regular army units and also at Jammu and Kashmir.

965. A number of Cadets have obtained certificates "B" and "C". Field days were organised. The cadets were taken on route march to an extent of 10 miles and field craft training and simple exercise were carried out during the field days.

General.

966. The Vice-Chancellor attended the meeting of the Vice-Chancellors and the Education Ministers to consider the University Bill held at Delhi in April 1953.

967. The Indian Philosophical Congress held its Session in Mysore under the auspices of the Mysore University in December 1952. His Highness the Chancellor of the University presided over the Congress.

968. Under the auspices of the University the World University Service conducted an International Students' Seminar at Mysore in June 1953. His Highness the Chancellor was gracious enough to inaugurate the Seminar. The Seminar had been sponsored by the

Canadian and Indian Committee of World University Service. The subject for discussion was the Human Implications of Development Planning.

969. The Project Indian Group 1953 consisting of 5 students and one senior member from the University of California, Los Angeles, visited Mysore and stayed with the students of Mysore University. They addressed the students at a number of meetings held in Mysore, Bangalore Mandya, Kolar and Hassan and enlightened the students regarding student life in American Universities.

970. The question of starting a Printing Press exclusively for the University at a cost of Rs. 2,06,527 were under consideration.

971. The Leica Microfilm equipment was purchased at a cost of Rs. 3,047. Its acquisition solves the problem of preserving decaying manuscripts and the historical documents acquired by the Regional Records Committee.

972. Another event of great importance was the discovery of Lasyaranjana, a work of Bharatnatya of the 16th century by the Superintendent of the Institute at the Palace Saraswathi Bhandar, now housed in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.

The Two Year and Five-Year Plan.

1. *Home Science Course.*—A course in Home Science as an Optional subject for the Intermediate course was started in 1951-52.

2. *Faculty of Indology.*—An Honours Course of three years started in 1951-52, was in its second year. A post-graduate diploma course in Indology started in 1951-52 was continued during the year.

3. *Expansion of existing Colleges on account of increased admissions.*—To cope with the work of the Colleges, on account of the increase in admissions, adequate funds were sanctioned during 1951-52 and continued during the year.

4. *A new Course in Social Administration.*—The proposal to start a Social Science Institute as an adjunct to the Maharaja's College, Mysore, for training welfare workers for the Industrial and Rural areas and to introduce a post-graduate diploma course in Social Administration to train the youth of the country for Social Science and welfare work was under consideration.

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973. Social Administration as one of the subjects for the B.A. Degree was also started.

(iv) The Mysore Government Museum.

Galleries.

974. Improvements in lighting arrangements were made in the galleries of the Museum. Few show-cases were also fitted with fluorescent lamps.

Geology.

975. The section of Geology continued to be very popular. Both the literate and illiterate visitors evinced keen interest in the mineral resources of Mysore. Students of Geology were given all facilities to study the rock and mineral specimens in the Gallery.

Zoology.

976. New labels were introduced in the section of ornithology with an idea to educate the interested people in the habit aspect of the bird. Continued attention is being bestowed to make it as attractive and educative as possible.

Archæology.

977. Some of the Hoysala places of sculpture which had been lent to the Royal Academy Exhibition of Indian Art at London during the year 1947-48, after being again exhibited in the National Exhibition in New Delhi, were returned to the Museum during the year.

978. From Bhoganandeeswara temple, Nandi, few excellent pieces of bronzes, *viz.*, a pair of Chandrasekhara images, Somaskanda group and an Ardanareeswara were acquired to augment the collection of bronzes in the Museum.

979. Half dozen Hoysala sculptures, from the ancient sites of Halebid, were presented to the India Museum, Calcutta.

Ethnology.

980. The acquisition of lungi (upper garment) decorated artistically with seeds, worn by the ladies of Chin Hills, Burma, forms valuable addition to the section.

Numismatics.

981. As the Government Museum, Bangalore, is one of the institutions to receive the Treasure Trove Coins in the country, a silver coin of Shah Alam II was presented to the Museum by the Under Secretary to Government of Uttar Pradesh, from a Treasure Trove finds of the Uttar Pradesh.

Arms and Armour.

982. Many specimens of arms and armour were added on during the year. Among them flint-locks, match-locks, percussion musket pistols, North-Western Frontier Province

dagger, as well as the machine guns (German) of 1914-18 Great War, helmets, leather shields and bayonets with sheath, are the noteworthy specimens. A beautiful specimen of British Coat-of-Arms (wooden) is displayed in the History Section of the Museum.

Educational Work.

983. On Saturday mornings, the systematic guide lectures to students on the history and natural wealth of Mysore, formed one of the major activities of the Museum. About 7,145 students, accompanied by 225 teachers, from 155 educational institutions in and around Bangalore, who visited from time to time in batches, were shown round the galleries during the year.

Visitors.

984. A total number of 5,24,331 visitors went round the galleries of the Museum during ths year.

(v) Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore.

Admissions.

985. The total number of students in the institute was 647 (824). Applications for admission were received from all over India and a good number of non-Mysoreans and refugees were also admitted in addition to those who were deputed from the Government of India and other State Governments.

Examinations

986. The Public Examinations in the Certificate, Diploma, Short-term and Adultcraftsman courses under the existing scheme and the First Year Examination under new scheme were conducted as usual in June 1952. Out of 362 candidates who appeared for the Certificate Examination, 115 passed and out of 218 candidates who appeared for the Diploma Examination, 133 passed. Out of 34 candidates who appeared for the short-term course examinations, 23 passed. Out of 21 candidates who appeared for the Adultcraftsman courses including "Ladies Tailoring" examination, 17 passed and out of 226 candidates who appeared for the First Year Diploma Examination under new scheme, 33 passed.

Scholarships.

987. Fifteen merit scholarships, 87 backward community scholarships, 3 military scholarships, 10 depressed class, one ex-serviceman, 3 Mysore Soldiers Board's, one depressed class by Government of India, 2 Ameer Jan Endowment and one Ursu scholarships were awarded. Besides, several District Boards and Municipal Councils

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awarded 52 scholarships to the candidates coming from their respective areas with a view to encourage technical education in the State.

Recognition of the courses

988. The Government of Madras had recognised the Diploma in Civil Draughtsmanship of the Institute as equivalent to the Diploma of the College of Engineering, Guindy, and the passed students were employed in several departments of that Government. The Chief Inspector of Mines, Government of India, had also communicated his approval of the Diploma in Mining of the Institute for eligibility to the concession in respect of practical experience in their examination for Mine Surveyor's Certificate of Competency granted under Regulation 38 of the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1926. The Government of India Ministry of Education, New Delhi, had recognised the Diploma in Civil Draughtsmanship of the Institute for purposes of recruitment under the Central Government.

Employment of passed students.

989. A large number of passed students of the Institute were absorbed in industries such as Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Indian Telephone Industries, Radio and Electrical Manufacturing Co., Mysore Kirloskars Ltd., and also several Government Departments. The Government of India had also employed a number of students of the Institute in departments like Railways, Geological Survey of India, the Department of Information and Broadcasting, the Central Public Works and other departments.

Equipment.

990. A sum of Rs. 2,40,276 was utilised during the year for the purchase of equipment.

Library.

991. The total number of technical books in the library at the end of the year was 5,634 and the number added during the year was 486. Various reports, prospects of technical institutions in the United Kingdom and U.S.A., Trade Journals, Commercial Catalogues and Industrial Manuals were continued to be received. Twenty-three courtesy publications, 61 Job Journals, periodicals and dailies both inland and foreign were also continued to be received during the year.

992. The Cine Photo Service laboratory executed a number of outside orders for taking photographs, etc., and a gross revenue of Rs. 1,768 was realised. The hiring

charges of Cinema equipment to outside film producers was undertaken and an income of Rs. 3,050 was realised.

993. The Radio Service Laboratory serviced a large number of radios belonging to Government departments and the public and realised a gross amount of Rs. 500. The Public Address equipment with microphones and loud speakers was installed and operated for Government Departments and public agencies and a sum of Rs. 2,700 was realised.

994. The Sound Recording Section undertook recording works both film and disc for private producers and Government Departments and a hire of about Rs. 1,100 was realised.

995. The Auto Service Station undertook the servicing and repair of cars, trucks and lorries belonging to Government Departments and other Agencies. A sum of about Rs. 3,215 was realised on this account during the year.

996. The Film Production Establishment which was working since 1944 was retrenched as a measure of economy.

997. Courses like Glass Technology, Printing lower Composing and Book-binding and Machine-minding which did not attract students were abolished.

998. The Ladies' Tailoring Section which was sponsored by the Department of Industries and Commerce was abolished by that Department as a measure of economy.

999. Arrangements for stitching of garments for Government departments and the public were made in the Tailoring Section.

1000. The part-time allowances paid to members of staff of other Institutions and Departments who were handling part-time classes of the Institute were made tenable for only ten months instead of twelve months in the year as a measure of economy.

1001. The collection of double the rate of tuition fees from non-Mysorean students was waived by Government.

1002. The Institute participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and the Exhibition held at Sravanabelagola in connection with the Sahasra Kumbhabhisheka of the Lord Gomateswara. The exhibits attracted much interest and were highly appreciated by the public.